The South-Carolina GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 2040.] MONDAY, MAY 29, 1775.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, Printer to the Honourable the COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

CRAS hoc fiet, idem Cras fiet, quid? quasi magnum
Nempe diem donas? sed cum lux altera venit
Jam Cras hesternum consumpsimus; ecce aliud Cras
Egerit hos annos, et semper paulum erit ultra.
PERS. SAT. 5.

Unhappy he who does this Work adjourn,
And to To-morrow would the Search delay:
His lazy Morrow will be like To-day.
But is one Day of Ease too much to borrow?
Yes, sure: for Yesterday was once To-morrow.
That Yesterday is gone, and nothing gain'd:
And all thy fruitless Days will thus be drain'd.
DRYDEN'S PERSIUS, Sat. 5.

My dear Countrymen,

WHEN a State is threatened with immediate Ruin, from whatever Cause, she naturally looks up to each of her Members, for his Sentiments and Assistance: In such a perilous Posture of her Affairs, every Individual has a Voice, and if he thinks he can in the least conduce to procure her Welfare, he is not only bound to declare himself with Freedom and Candour, but Silence becomes criminal.

You are now addressed by a Fellow-Citizen, who has hitherto never ventured to impose his political Opinions in any Manner, and now for the first Time, takes this Method of communicating his Thoughts to you: he has long waited with Impatience for the Decisions of wiser Heads, he has waited in vain, and at length despairs; he wishes you could look into his Heart, convinced that you would find it, tho' melancholly and dejected, yet faithful to your Interests; in this he cannot deceive you, for your Interests are his own.

Your present critical Situation appears to him truly deplorable; you are violently thrust upon the very Brink of a Precipice, and an impending Rock, tottering on its Basis, menaces instant Destruction; on either Hand Danger stares you in the Face, and you seem not to know which Path will conduct you to Safety; your very Counsellors hesitate, the Men whom you have chosen to give you Warning in the Hour of Difficulty, stand aghast! affrighted at the tremendous Prospect, and undetermined which Way to direct your next Steps.

It behoves you therefore to keep in Memory the Authors of your approaching Misfortunes—and some of them you have not far to seek—remember that every possible Method has been used to rekindle American Heart-burnings, by rousing into inveterate Rancour, the Wrath of Great-Britain, which having been ignominiously excited against her Sons, was nearly appeased, and the Reconciliation promoted by her Repeal of an unjust Law; remember that your Foes, have hitherto done their utmost to destroy you by instigating Britons, naturally generous and brave, to urge the Renewal of Acts of Cruelty and Contempt towards some Part or other of this Continent—for this unworthy Purpose your gentle Murmurs have been heightened into a Story of rebellious Clamours, your just Complaints have been impudently called the Effusions of Phrenzy—Hence unremitted Insults have been added to accumulated Injuries—the mean Modes of Lying, of Flattery, and of Deception, have been adopted on both Sides the Atlantic by the Tools of Power, to convey the most flagrant Misinformations, because it was known that such false Sounds alone could please the vitiated Ears of a debauched Ministry.—Remember that one trembling, shuddering Governor (I belye him not, for I use his own Epithets) little expecting that his unparralel'd Effrontery would ever be exposed to the Public Eye, dares to assert in a Letter to Lord Dartmouth, that "*the Resolutions and Proceedings of the General Congress have given a Sanction to Rebellion*;" and this bold Assertion the prostituted Upstart prefaces with a palpable Falshood, softening it however, with an "it is said." Speaking of *your Delegates*, he says, "THOSE PEOPLE, solemnly undertook that this Province should accede to the Resolves of that Congress," and adds in a Phrase, perhaps as true as it is low, "and *we*," I suppose coupling himself with his Jumble of *professing Overseers and Counsellors*, "have been in *hot Water* ever since."

That another (I am in Pain while I copy his Words, and hope they dropt from his Pen without a Meaning) acquaints his Lordship "something may perhaps be produced by some *bold Dissentient* or *daring Demagogue*," with an Assurance that it shall be transmitted *if* worthy Notice.

Remember that a GRANT, whom many of you know, has, without a Blush, and with a Heart which must have whisper'd him the Lye as he spake, ventur'd to predict that no American would be found hardy enough to face a British Soldier.

And to finish this short List of a few, among the many of your declared Enemies, remember that a Sackville, proved guilty of rank Cowardice or of baser Treachery upon the Fields of Minden, dares to counsel "Roman Severity."

These, and *a Herd of* SPIES *fed at your Tables* by the generous Hand of unsuspecting Hospitality, have been the Instruments who have pour'd Oil upon the Flames which were well-nigh extinguished.

Now turn and behold the dreadful Effects of Misinformations; and of rash Counsels grounded upon them—your dutiful Petitions have been trampled under Foot, your well-founded Remonstrances have been contemptuously thrown aside—harsh Strokes have succeeded tyrannical Threats—Matters are now carried to Extremities—the fatal *Blow* is given—your Choice is set before you; an *abject Submission*, or *a noble Resistance* are the only Alternatives—You cannot, I think, pause a single Moment, and indeed you have not a single Moment to lose—*manly Actions* should NOW take Place of *unavailing Words*—it is too late to attend curiously to Consequences, you will be lost in the pathless Maze unless you are guided by the Clew which you have in your Hands—Destruction, or what is worse, the Slavery of all, the Virtue of your Women, the Blood of your guiltless Children, *may be the Price* of *a few Days Delay*. Need you be told, that an unnatural Civil War, begotten by Despotism, sprung from the foul Womb of Avarice, and nursed by Disappointment, will be conducted upon the unrelenting Principles of Revenge, and that nothing short of Extermination, or the most humiliating Subjection will satisfy your enraged Enemies? Need you be told, that the Edict for proscribing some of your best Citizens is actually gone forth? that the infamous Troops sent against you (Rebels as you are called) will be, not only permitted, but URGED on *to ravish*, to *massacre* and to *plunder*?—that your Town will be seized upon, your Wives and Children secured as Hostages, and retained as Pledges for your future dastardly Behaviour? And to close the black Scene——there remains a Sentence which I cannot, I dare not mention—Ponder these *Things well*, and recollect that *you have no* ASYLUM—NOT EVEN SO MUCH AS AN ASSOCIATION.

I trust you will not suffer yourselves to be *amused*, till it is too late to take the Steps absolutely requisite to secure your Safety; I conjure you by all that you hold most dear, not to procrastinate, till driven to collect yourselves into tumultuary Parties, you resemble Gangs of Slaves, and Vagabonds half-armed, and undeserving the Name of a Military Force, you must submit to be slaughtered by Hundreds, without the Power of taking Vengeance for the innocent Blood that will be, must be spilt; a momentary Regard to these unavoidable Consequences of your Inactivity must strike you with a Conviction of *the Necessity of* EMBODYING FORCES IMMEDIATELY.——

Many an unhappy People have been kept unarmed, by gentle Answers and delusive Promises, 'till Death or Chains have proved the bitter Fruits of fond Credulity, and thoughtless Inattention; but you alas! have not delusive Promises nor gentle Answers to plead in Excuse for your Supineness.——The Designs of your Enemies are openly avowed, their Menaces are such as Men cannot brook—the tragical Scene lately acted near Boston, the Massacre of your martyr'd Fellow-Colonists should spur you on to the most vigorous Measures, if not for avenging their Deaths, at least for securing yourselves from the like shocking Catastrophe.

I mean not to press you on to desperate Acts, nor to embroil you in unnecessary Troubles—my only Intention is to awake those who sleep, or by some strange Infatuation are become insensible of their Danger; and sorry am I to find, that there seems Reason to caution you against *the Perfidy* of some, and *the Pusillanimity* of others; *let popular Opinion consecrate* NO NAME; when you have sounded hollow Hearts, believe not faithless Promises; be not deceived by smooth Insinuations, nor suffer Truth and Reason to be overcome by Prejudice, *or clouded by a Mist of Words*; examine the Professions of each Citizen to your Confidence, and decide quickly; *be no longer guided by the Counsels of Men, who may lull you into Servitude by* ADVISING NEEDLESS DELAYS—remember that Fear may put on *the Cloak* of Caution, and Cowardice assume *the Mask* of Prudence—be no longer wrapt up in Indolence and false Security, but by your open Declarations let it be known, that you expect *spirited Resolves* vigorously carried into Execution. Is it necessary to mention that as an Earnest for you, that such a Conduct will be steadily pursued, *your Faith* IS ALREADY *plighted*?

The Misapplication of Terms should no longer be permitted; if your Resistance is falsely called Rebellion, you know, you feel that Government is become real Oppression—weigh this Truth, and then take a decisive Part.

My Wish is, that the Good of all may be henceforth considered as the Concern of all; and that we may chearfully unite our Hands as Brothers in a Common Cause, Let us Resolve upon LIBERTY or DEATH, and let us stand or fall together:—If we must yield, let it be to superior Strength, and not to supreme Valour; the Risque may be great, but the Cause IS glorious.

But if you are willing, shamefully willing, to pass under the Yoke, let it be done with as little Noise as possible; declaim no more, talk no more of FREEDOM; let not your unhallowed Lips defile the sacred Sound.

Be assured however, that such a Conduct will hand down your Names with Curses and Infamy to the latest Time; whereas should you bravely resolve upon the former, they will be enrolled in the List of Fame, with Blessings to Eternity; you may even now anticipate future Joys, and exclaim in the Words of the Hero.

——— revocate Animos, mœstumq; timorem
Mittite, forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit.

Resume your Courage, and dismiss your Care.
An Hour will come, with Pleasure to relate
Your Sorrows past, as Benefits of Fate.
DRYDEN'S VIRG. *Æn.* 1.

CAROLINIENSIS.

— et quidvis faciat potius quàm pugnet cum hostibus.
THEOPHRASTUS, *de timiditate.*

THE timid Pidgeon thought that by hiding his Head, he should be effectually concealed from a Hawk that was upon the Wing: Some Men carefully endeavour to hide their Thoughts, and thereby think to conceal their Fears from those to whom they dare not avow them.—But, Fear blunts the Understanding; the Body of the poor Pidgeon being exposed, he became a Prey to the Hawk:—The Words and Conduct of the timid Man being closely scanned, his Soul is penetrated, and his Fears become obvious to the Observer.—Men generally deceive themselves, when they attempt to deceive others.

To such Reflections am I led by the present Crisis. Such a Period, as naturally produces such Characters to the Public View, as stagnant Waters generate Insects. By looking into this Speculum, every timid Man will see as strong a Representation of himself, as, if the Speculum could speak Latin, would look as if it said—*Nosce teipsum.*

A timid Man of common Sense, is ever on that which appears to be the strongest Side of a Public Dispute; and whilst present Safety is his first Aim, future Protection, his second Object, is ever in his Contemplation.—At this Crisis, and in this Country, the popular Side of the American Dispute gives present Safety; and some think, future Protection must be sought in the Ministerial Corps.—Hence, the timid Man will be sure to be a Patriot, but he will adopt such a Conduct as shall not render his Case desperate—his Estate liable to Forfeiture, and himself inadmissible under the Ministerial Banner. In popular Assemblies, he will endeavour to harangue—but his Arguments will be contradictory—*vox et præterea nihil.* And, there being no Call for immediate Action, he will make great Professions of his Zeal for the Cause, and his Readiness to co-operate in any Measures for the Public Safety. In this Road, he declares he will travel Step for Step, and he will advance Shoulder to Shoulder with any Man—he is, *now*, a perfect Macedonian Phalanx-Man.—But, the Season for Action being arrived, he thus endeavours to escape the Danger of the Times—If a vigorous Measure is proposed, he declares it is premature—or, secretly wishing to delay it at any Rate and as long as possible, he therefore desires some little Time, and a sympathetic Friend asks a longer Time, to consider of so important a Proposition;—he is of Opinion the present is a thin Assembly, and that so weighty a Subject ought to be canvassed by a more numerous Body; or, the Assembly is not competent to the Measure. If it is proposed to take a decisive Step in order to keep the ministerial Troops at a Distance, against this he exerts all his Skill; for he knows his Opposition, will tend at a future Day to demonstrate to the Minister, that in Effect, he was his real Ally.—But he endeavours to conceal his Views by such Arguments as these.—There is no Danger of an Attack, the Enemy have full Employment in another Quarter: Will you do any Thing to provoke the Enemy?—All Answers are in vain, for the timid Man ever objects upon a settled Principle not to credit any Assertion, or admit the Reason of any Argument against him. He is ever willing to act, but the Time is always premature—the Authority not competent—there is no real Danger—or the Measure is ruinous or impracticable.—With some such Objections he combats every Plan of Defence, ever cautious never to propose one himself.

It may be observed, that such a Conduct does not proceed from a Purpose to betray—it is the Offspring of Timidity alone: apprehensive for the Event, the timid Man is ever unwilling to engage in any Measure which has a Tendency to bring the Dispute to a Crisis.—But how dangerous is such a Character, if having some Influence, the State becomes lulled into a false Security, or adopting his procrastinating Counsels, continues unprepared for Defence.—Suddenly the Enemy arrive; in a Moment they seize the principal Posts—Arms—Ammunition. The Public Measures are totally *deranged*; Committees and Congresses are driven from the Capital; and Importation, now freed from Controul, recommences with new Vigour:—Delegates are left in the Lurch—the Public Faith is forfeited—Slavery ensues!—With Brutus, after the fatal Battle at Philippi, would not a whole People exclaim,

Almighty Jove!
Let not the Author of those Ills escape!

THEOPHRASTUS AMERICANUS.

CHEROWS *District, April* 19, 1775.

Mr. TIMOTHY,

We shall esteem it as a Favour of you, to insert in your useful Gazette, the Fifth Presentment of the Grand-Jurors of this District for April Sessions; that Presentment being quashed by the Court, and is herewith sent to you: Your Compliance will much oblige,

Sir, your humble Servants,

THOMAS LIDE,	BENJAMIN JACKSON,
WILLIAM DEWITT,	THOMAS ELLERBE,
JOHN KIMBROGH,	CLAUDIUS MCCALL,
WILL. POUNCEY,	CLAUDIUS PEGUES,
THOMAS BINGHAM,	MOSES WRIGHT,
AARON DANIEL,	MAGNUS CORGILL,
BENJAMIN ROGERS,	SAMUEL WISE.

5th. WE present, as an enormous Grievance, the Power exercised by the British Parliament, of taxing and making Laws binding upon the American Colonies, in all Cases whatsoever; such Power being subversive of the most inestimable Right of British Subjects, that of being taxed by their Consent only, given by their Representatives in General Assembly, and that of Trial by Juries, both which are evidently inherent in every British American, and of which no Power on Earth can legally deprive them. We well knowing the Importance of those Rights, in securing to us, our Liberties, Lives and Estates, and conceiving it to be every Man's indispensable Duty, to transmit them to his Posterity, are fully determined to defend them, at the Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes. At the same Time, that we thus openly declare, how highly we prize our Rights, we beg Leave to assure your Honour, that we have a due Sense of that Allegiance so strongly recommended to us by your Honour in your Charge; and that while our Sovereign adheres to his Part of that original and reciprocal Compact made with his People, and expressed in his Coronation Oath, none of his Subjects shall exceed us in constitutional Submission and Fidelity. As your Honour, on the second Day of the Sessions was pleased, not only to acquaint us, your Honour had been informed "that some "of the Magistrates of this District, had declared to "the People, that there was no Law," but also to recommend to us, "to make strict Enquiry and to present all "such Magistrates, that they might be deservedly struck "out of the Commission of the Peace," we think it incumbent on us, to assure your Honour, that, notwithstanding we have made all possible Enquiry, we have not received the least Information, except from your Honour in the general Terms above expressed, of any one of the Magistrates having acted so exceedingly indiscreet, and therefore we cannot but conceive, that some wicked malicious Persons, Enemies to the Happiness and Prosperity of this Country, have endeavoured, by false and secret Accusations, to prejudice your Honour against some of the Magistrates in this District; but, as the Informers have not thought proper to support those Accusations in public, which they ventured to advance in private, we trust, that your Honour will transfer your Displeasure from the innocent Accused, to the base Accusers.

PROTEST.

HOUSE of LORDS.

Die Martis, 21° Martii, 1775.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the American reſtraining Fiſhery Bill, and for the Lords to be ſummoned.

The ſaid bill was accordingly read the third time.

And ſeveral amendments being made thereto;

It was moved, "That the Bill, with the amendments, do paſs?"

Which being objected to,

After debate

The queſtion was put thereon:

It was reſolved in the affirmative;

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DISSENTIENT.

BECAUSE the attempt to coerce by *famine* the whole body of the inhabitants of great and populous Provinces, is without example in the hiſtory of this, or perhaps of any civilized nation; and is one of thoſe unhappy inventions, to which Parliament is driven by the difficulties which multiply upon us, from an obſtinate adherence to an *unwiſe* plan of government. We do not know exactly the extent of the combination againſt our commerce in New-England and the other Colonies; but we know the extent of the puniſhment we inflict upon it, which is *univerſal*, and includes all the inhabitants. Amongſt theſe many are admitted to be innocent, and ſeveral are alledged by Miniſters to be, in their ſenſe, even meritorious. That government which attempts to preſerve its authority by deſtroying the trade of its ſubjects, and by involving the innocent and guilty in a common ruin, if it acts from a choice of ſuch means, confeſſes itſelf unworthy; if from inability to find any other, admits itſelf wholly incompetent to the end of its inſtitution.

Secondly, BECAUSE the Engliſh Merchants are puniſhed without guilt, real or pretended, on their part. The people of the proſcribed Provinces, though failing in their duty to government, ought to be permitted to diſcharge their obligations to commerce: without their fiſhery that is impoſſible. Eight hundred thouſand pounds of Engliſh property, belonging to London alone, is not to be triſled with, or ſacrificed to the *projects* of thoſe who have conſtantly failed in every expectation which they have held out to the public; and who are become bigotted to methods of violence, in proportion to the experience of their inefficacy, and the miſchievous conſequences which attend them.

Thirdly, BECAUSE The people of New-England, beſides the natural claim of mankind to the gifts of Providence on their own coaſt, are ſpecially entitled to the fiſhery by their *charters*, which have never been declared forfeited. Theſe charters, we think (notwithſtanding the contempt with which the idea of Public Faith has been treated) to be of material conſideration. The bill therefore not growing out of any judicial proceſs, ſeem equally a violation of all natural and all civil right.

Fourthly, BECAUSE we conceive, that the attempt which has been made to BRIBE the Nation into an acquieſcence in this arbitrary act, by holding out to them (by evidence at the Bar) the ſpoils of the New-England Fiſhery, worth upwards of 300,000 l. a year, to be a ſcheme of weakneſs and indecency;——of indecency, becauſe it may be ſuſpected that the deſire of the confiſcation has created the guilt,—weak, becauſe it ſuppoſed that whatever is taken from the Colonies is of courſe to be transferred to ourſelves. We may trample on the rules of Juſtice, but we cannot alter the nature of things. We cannot convey to Great-Britain the advantages of ſituation, which New-England poſſeſſes for Fiſhery. If the value of the commodity ſhould be enhanced at the foreign markets, by the excluſion of ſo large a part of the ſupply, it may either greatly injure the ſale of the commodity itſelf, or put the conſumers on new articles of conſumption, or new methods of ſupply, to the juſt ruing of thoſe, who have CHOSEN, from the vain hope of an enhanced market, to diſturb the natural, ſettled, and beneficial courſe of traffic.

Fifthly, BECAUSE we do not apprehend, that the topic ſo much inſiſted upon by a Lord high in office, in favour if this project, namely, the COWARDICE of His Majeſty's American Subjects, to have any weight itſelf, or be at all agreeable to the dignity of ſentiment which ought to characteriſe this Houſe. We do not think it true that any part of the ſubjects of this empire are defective in bravery. It is to the laſt degree, improper, to act upon ſuch a ſuppoſition, as it muſt highly diſgrace our arms in caſe of misfortune, and muſt take away all honour from them in caſe of ſucceſs. Nothing can tend more effectually to defeat the purpoſes of all our coercive meaſures, than to let the people, againſt whom they are intended, know, that we think our authority founded in their baſeneſs; that their reſiſtance will give them ſome credit, even in our own eyes, and that we attribute their obedience only to their want of courage. This is to CALL for reſiſtance, and to PROVOKE rebellion, by the moſt powerful of all motives which can act upon men of any degree of ſpirit and ſenſibility.

Sixthly, BECAUSE the interdict from fiſhing and commerce is not terminated by any certain and definitive act to be done by the party interdicted, but its duration depends ſolely on the WILL of the Governors and majority of the Council in ſome of the provinces; upon their mere arbitrary opinion of the ſtate of commerce. In two of the proſcribed provinces the interdict is made to depend on the ſame arbitrary will, in much worſe hands, thoſe of mere cuſtom-houſe officers; a power of ſuch magnitude is not fit to be delegated to any man, however wiſe, or however exalted.

But to deliver over ſeveral hundred thouſands of our fellow creatures to be STARVED, at the mere pleaſure of perſons in certain ſubordinate ſituations, and ſome of them in an office always more or leſs ſuſpicious and obnoxious, and neceſſary to be watched and guarded, rather than veſted with abſolute power over all, and this without any rule to guide their diſcretion, without any penalty to deter from an abuſe of it, is a ſtrain of ſuch TYRANNY, OPPRESSION, and ABSURDITY, as we believe never was deliberately entertained by any grave aſſembly.

Laſtly, BECAUSE the bill, though in appearance a meaſure of retaliation only upon a ſuppoſition that the Colonies have been the firſt aggreſſors, by their aſſociation not to import goods from Great-Britain, yet is, in truth, a moſt cruel enforcement of former oppreſſions; and that aſſociation is no more than a natural conſequence of antecedent and repeated injuries. And ſince the reſtraint of this Bill, is not to be taken off 'till the ſeveral colonies ſhall agree to receive again all goods whatſoever from Great-Britain, and to pay all the duties impoſed by Parliament, not excepting thoſe upon Tea; and ſince three of them muſt apply through the medium of the NEW Council of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and the laſt mentioned Province is obliged not only to acknowledge the new Charter, but ſubmit in all reſpects to the ſevere conditions of the Port-Bill before they can be releaſed from their hardſhips; ſince theſe are the terms, and the only terms, upon which this proſcription is to ceaſe, and the Colonies muſt therefore ſubmit to be the SLAVES, inſtead of the SUBJECTS, of Great-Britain, this Bill, in its principle, is both arbitrary and unjuſt. And as we do not conceive any ground of expectation that the provinces will yield to ſuch hard conditions, a CIVAL WAR, which may probably end in the total ſeparation of the Colonies from the Mother-Country, will too naturally be the conſequence of this bill, in reſpect of which, as well for the other reaſons herein aſſigned, we do moſt ſolemnly and heartily proteſt againſt the ſame.

ABINGDON,	DEVONSHIRE,
STANHOPE,	CAMDEN,
RICHMOND,	CHOLMONDELEY,
ROCKINGHAM,	ABERGAVENNY,
PONSONBY,	WYCOMBE,
MANCHESTER,	TORRINGTON,
CRAVEN,	EFFINGHAM,
LEINSTER,	FITZWILLIAM.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 27.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 10, 1775.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

"I have waited in great hopes I could find ſomething to write to encourage you: But to my great grief, worſe and worſe; it is impoſſible to deſcribe the alarming ſituation of our affairs. While the debate was in Parliament, I ſtill had ſome ſmall hopes; but this morning at two o'clock, the death warrant was paſſed, and the colonies declared rebels. The petitions and all attempts have failed. The great Lords Camden, Chatham, Richmond, and all the 32 Lords could not prevent the fatal infatuation from taking place. An addreſs to the King has paſſed both Houſes, to give the King power to call you rebels, and to proceed againſt you on the late acts, and direct to put them in force againſt the Congreſs, and to ſupport the King againſt the Colonies, with their lives and fortunes. Nothing on earth can equal the conſternation of all who have heard of it, and in their uſual way now begin to ſee, when too late, the bad effects of their ſilence. The worthy Doctor Fothergill, Mr. Barclay, and Rachel Wilſon, have written to the King; but no anſwer. Two worthy women of the Friends have deſired to ſpeak to the King: but he will not ſee them. Oh! that the Lord would turn their hearts! But now you are to be left to your own prudence; your own wiſdom will tell you, no longer to depend on England to help you. I had twenty gentlement this day called on me, and all ſay, pray write to your friends to declare thoſe rebels who will not fight for their country; for there is gone down to Sheerneſs, ſeventy-eight thouſand guns, and bayonets, to be ſent to America, to put into the hands of N*****s, the Roman Catholics, the Indians and Canadians; and all the wicked means on earth uſed to ſubdue the Colonies. I don't write this to alarm you, but you muſt not any longer be deceived.—Orders have now gone out to take up Mr. Hancock, Adams, Williams, Otis, and ſix of the headmen in Boſton.——I have now a copy of the proceedings before me. My heart aches for Mr. Hancock. Send off expreſſes immediately, that they intend to ſeize his eſtate, and have his fine houſe for General ——— They have ordered five commanding officers, General Howe, General Burgoyne, General Clinton, General Mackay, General Drogheda; from Ireland, for the dragoons, or horſe. A troop of light horſe is now actually embarking, and will land before this comes to hand. You'll ſee by the news papers, and I know it to be ſo;—I ſaw the Generals, and know of ſending 1500 cheſts of arms, part of which are for New-York, and to be diſtributed among ſuch of the inhabitants who are willing to take up arms againſt you.—A proclamation is to be given out that it is only the four governments of New-England:—But depend upon it, all the colonies are to be treated in the ſame manner. General Burgoyne ſays, that he will not let New-York know his intentions; but dance and ſing with the ladies, and coax the inhabitants to ſubmit, by giving money, and protection, to thoſe who will fight for the King, againſt the country.—Warn your people of their danger—Put your militia in good order—Call the Delegates together, who will all be ſafe at Philadelphia.—Act wiſely, and if poſſible, ſave Old England.—32 Lords and Dukes, the richeſt and beſt men in the kingdom, are your friends, and are of opinion, that America muſt ſave England.

Tell the Printers immediately to adverti[illegible] for young men to go to Boſton, and bring Hancock and his brave men away, and if Gage refuſes, ſeize him; ſuch a ſtep as this will alarm England, and it is what they all wiſh you would do, and expect it. I pray you mind what I ſay.—A bill of attainder is to be paſſed againſt them, the King is determined to make you ſubmit;—the people are determined you ſhall not;—the people are determined to break the Bank, and it will break before the firſt of April, ſo only hold out and exerciſe your men, watch your enemies, and all will be done for you;—let no headman be taken;—take care of your Delegates;—encourage your Committees to their duty;—it is hard for men to ſtand forward for their country, and then to be deſtroyed—For ſhame!—let it never be ſaid in the Houſe of Lords, that New-York will ſtand neuter. The ſhameleſs letters have diſgraced the city;—but as there is only a few rogues, you have not much to fear from them.—Shame and cowardice will ſtop them, and the goodneſs of the cauſe make you act like men.—Arm yourſelves and be ready at all times, for well I know, that it will prevent bloodſhed; but if you ſit tamely and ſilent, you will not only be all cut off, but deſpiſed by all good men—What a pleaſure it is to ſee England rouſed!—What a different temper has this week produced!—Every day nothing is talked of but mobs;—They ſay, what I dare not write;—gueſs what alterations ſince Captain Lawrance and Falconer ſailed;—indeed the people are not the ſame Since yeſterday morning thouſands from the country are coming up, and letters ſent down to Birmingham to riſe and come up to ſtop the Addreſs, but too late, and now you muſt truſt to your own prudence and the God of your ſalvation to ſave you.—With moſt tender love to all, and more particularly to thoſe who are near and dear to you, remember me with affection. Great pains are taken to find out who writes to America, and informs them of the proceedings of the Court.—With the greateſt confidence, I am, your old faithful friend."

Timothy's Marine Liſt.

May	Arrivals at Charles-Town,	*From*
2d.	Snow Peggy, Alexander Hardie,	Liſbon
3d.	Scooner Polly, Robert Gray,	Georgia
4th.	Ship London, Alexander Curling,	London
	Brigt. Jenny, William Workman,	Philadephia
6th.	Brigt. Adventure, Jacob Willſon,	Liſbon
8th.	Brigt. Induſtry, Edward Allen,	Salem
	Sloop Friendſhip, Daniel Munro,	Rhode Iſland
9th.	Brigt. Peggy, Thomas Martin,	Hull
	Sloop Two Frends, Jacob Johnſon,	Jamaica
10th.	Brigt. George-Town, James Bonner,	London
	Scooner Betſy & Polly, Samuel Stone,	Georgia
15th.	Brigt. Friends, Turrel Lambly, jun.	Madera
	Sloop Neptune, John Henry,	Hiſpaniola
17th.	Scooner Active, Francis Morgan,	St. Croix
18th.	Ship America, Nath. Hammond,	Rhode-Iſland
19th.	Brigt. Hannah, George Heyſlop,	Liverpoole
	Scooner Sally, Anthony Hooper,	Grenada
	Sloop Thomas & Stafford, Sol. Gibbs,	Madera
20th.	Ship Hector, Quince,	Antigua
	Brigt. Two Friends, James Watt,	Whitby
	Brigt. Neptune, William Thomſon,	Jamaica
	Scooner Sally, Robert Gray,	Georgia
	Scooner Fox, Edward North,	St. Euſtatius
24th.	Sloop Maryland, Joſeph Whitney,	Rhode-Iſland
25th.	*Brigt. Diligence (Packet) C. John Fargie,*	Penſacola
	Scooner Little Nelly, John Young,	Providence
	Brigt. Betſy, George Fowler,	New-York
	Sloop Mary, Benjamin Eve,	Antigua
26th.	Brigt. Rebecca, Thomas Saunders,	Exeter
	Sloop Charles-Town, Wm. Wheaton,	St. Croix
28th.	Scooner Char. Polly, Tho. Harriot,	St. Euſtatius
May	Sailed.	*For*
2d.	*Snow Swallow (Packet) Capt. Copeland,*	Falmouth
	Brigt. Jane, Simon Thompſon,	Oporto
	Snow Peggy & Betſy, And. Ruſſel,	Oporto
	Brigt. Pike, Benjamin Linthorn,	Poole
3d.	Ship Morris, Thomas Bell,	Cowes
	Ship Heyfield, John Clark,	Liſbon
	Scooner Lloyd, Joſeph Smith,	Philadelphia
	Sloop Globe, Smith Milliner,	Virginia
4th.	Brigt. Cha. Town Pac. Benj. Barton,	Philadelphia
5th.	Scooner Fancy, Jeremiah Dickinſon,	Grenada
	Scooner Lovely Betſy, Tho. Dickinſon,	Providence
6th.	Sloop Will. & Joſeph, Benjamin Pitt,	Tobago
8th.	Scooner Blake, Cranſton Brown,	Georgia
9th.	Scooner Polly, Billings Throope,	Providence
	Sloop Liberty, Jacob Halton,	St. Kitts
	Sloop Sally, William Cooper,	Bermuda
11th.	Scooner Sally, Robert Gray,	Georgia
	Scooner Harriot, Peter Bachop,	Cape Fear
17th.	Ship Fame, William Thorntoun,	Georgia
	Ship Fanny, Andrew Mackenzie,	Georgia
	His Majeſty's Sloop Cruizer, Capt. Francis Parry,	Cape-Fear
	Snow Fox, William Roberts,	Oporto
	Snow Le Deſpencer (Packet) C. Pond,	Falmouth
	Brigt. Biddeford, Abr. J. Le Meſurier,	Gibraltar
	Brigt. Seanymph, Wm. Moore,	Philadelphia
	Brigt. Jenny, William Workman,	Philadelphia
	Brigt. Juno, Joſeph Farrington,	Falmouth
	Brigt. Counteſs, John Smith,	Cowes
	Scooner Good-Intent, A. Groundwater,	C. Fear
18th.	Brigt. Martha & Mary, Tho. Compton,	Barcelona
19th.	Ship Betſy, William Price,	Briſtol
	Sloop Francis, Francis Trimingham,	Dominica
23d.	Sloop Friendſhip, Daniel Monro,	New-York
	Sloop Dove, Joſiah Thacher,	Salem
24th.	Ship Heart-of-Oak, Henry Gunn,	London
	Ship Britannia, Samuel Ball, jun.	London
	Ship Dorothy, George Haiſt,	Cowes
	Ship Hector, Quince,	Cape-Fear
	Brigt. Adventure, Jacob Willſon,	Cowes
	Brigt. Lovely Jenny, Lawrence Harvey,	Barbados
26th.	Scooner Active, Charles Morgan,	Bermuda
27th.	Brigt. Hannah, George Heyſlop,	Liverpoole
28th.	Brigt. Speedwell, Anthony Aſkey,	Jamaica
	Sloop Will. & Margaret, John Burrows,	Jamaica
	Sloop Charles-Town, Will. Wheaton,	New-York
29th.	Ship Carolina-Packet, John White,	London
	Ship Live-Oak, Andrew Lundberry,	Cowes
	Ship Baillies, Thomas Powell,	Liverpoole
	Remain windbound or cleared,	*For*
	Ship London, Alex. Curling,	London
	Ship Minerva, Arthur Hill,	Philadelphia
	Snow Mercury, John Pearce,	Oporto
	Snow Peggy, Alex. Hardie,	Cape Fear
	Brigt. Induſtry, Edward Allen,	Dominica
	Ship America, Nath. Hammond,	Falmouth
	Brigt. Friends, Turrel Lambly,	Aveiro
	Brigt. Liberty, Stephen Seymour,	Barbados
	Sloop Two Friends, Jacob Johnſon,	Dominica
	Sloop Mary, Benjamin Eve,	Bermuda
	Sloop Maryland, Joſeph Whitney,	Cape-Fear
	May ſail betwixt this and our next.	
	Ship Louiſa, Daniel McCarthy,	Briſtol
	Ship Maria Wilhelmina, Will. Williams,	Goſport
	Ship Liberty, John Laſley,	Briſtol
	Brigt. Rebecca, Thomas Saunders,	New-York
	Brigt. Betſy, George Fowler,	New-York
	Sloop Neptune, John Henry,	Hiſpaniola
	Entered out beſides above,	
	Ship Rabbet, Alex. Fraſer,	Goſport
	Brigt. Peggy, Thomas Martin,	Hull
	Other Veſſels in Port,	*For*
	His Majeſty's Sloop Tamar, Capt. Thornborough,	
	Scooner Diligent, James Wilſon,	
	Scooner Anne, Duncan McNeill,	

New Advertiſements.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the FELLOWSHIP SOCIETY, will be held on Wedneſday the 14th of June next, at the Houſe of the late Mrs. CATHARINE POINSETT; where the Members are deſired to attend, at Eleven o'Clock.

By Order of the Preſident,
ALEXANDER ALEXANDER, *Secretary.*

To be Sold, on Thurſday *the 1ſt of* June,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

Four NEGROES, *viz.*

One Wench, two Children, and one Boy.

By DANIEL MUNRO.